THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, & Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of twenty per cent will be made.

PERSONS sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

HANDBILLS, CARDS, BLANKS, and printing in general, executed with neatness and despatch.

ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns* at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description—Smiths mills, Rolers for rolling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Sopboilers, Potash and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making Abbott's patent oval and other elegant Sores for burning wood; obelisk and economical Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Rumfords backs and jams, Hollow ware; common and reemed Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

SAD IRONS,

Hatters and Taylors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1812.

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling *Ferree's Powder*. A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in Market.

T. & J. CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812.

SADDLERS.

Constant employment will be given by the subscriber to five or six

JOURNEYMEN SADDLERS,

either at piece work or by the week—Wages paid every Saturday evening.

JOHN LITTLE.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1813.

tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have on hand and are just now opening, at their Store in Market Street, next door to James Brown's Baker Shop, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES,

which they are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

JOHN & JAMES BROWN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 4, 1813. tf

NOTICE.

The subscriber proposes transacting business as an agent in the

Land Office,

before the Board of Property, &c. A knowledge of the titles to lands in the western part of the state, acquired in the performance of his professional duties whilst resident there, will probably enable him to be useful.

WM. WALLACE.

Harrisburgh, May 4, 1812. ly

LAND FOR SALE,

BEAUTIFULLY and healthily situated in Beaver county, on the waters of Racoon Creek 21 miles distant from Pittsburgh, and 11 from Georgetown in nearly a straight direction between these two points. The Tract conntains near 300 acres, 80 of which is cleared, about 8 acres first rate meadow, and at a small expence may be made 40 acres more, being fine low bottom land; a young apple and pear orchard, of choice fruit, selected from the best orchards, all now in a flourishing state, in the whole about 1200. The soil of this tract is excellent, and that already cleared in a fine state of cultivation; is in a good neighborhood—convenient Mills, and other useful improvements. A small portion of the purchase money will be required in hand, and a liberal credit will be given for the remainder.

This Tract will be sold either in part or the whole as it will answer to divide, the improvements being separate. For further particulars apply to *John Bever*, in Georgetown, or to the subscriber on the premises, who will shew the property. A good title will be made, and if required security given.

WILLIAM BEVER.

January 23, 1813.

The Subscriber offers for Sale, as the Agent of Nathaniel Shaler, of Connecticut, the following

Tracts of Land,

in the Counties of Portage, Cuyahoga, Trumbull and Huron, in the State of Ohio.

17,500 acres in No. 4, 8th Range, of the Western Reserve Lands.
7,000 acres in No. 5, 3d range.
5,000 acres in the township of Springfield.
4,000 acres in allotted townships in Geaugo county.
10,000 acres bounded north by Lake Erie, and west by Vermillion river.
10,000 acres lying on the Black river.

Also, a Tract of Land about 16,000 acres, on the Kenhawa river, in the state of Virginia, about six miles above the Salt Works, and a Tract of 84,000 acres lying on Guyandot, in the same state.

The titles to the above Lands are unquestionable.

CHARLES SHALER.

TAKE NOTICE

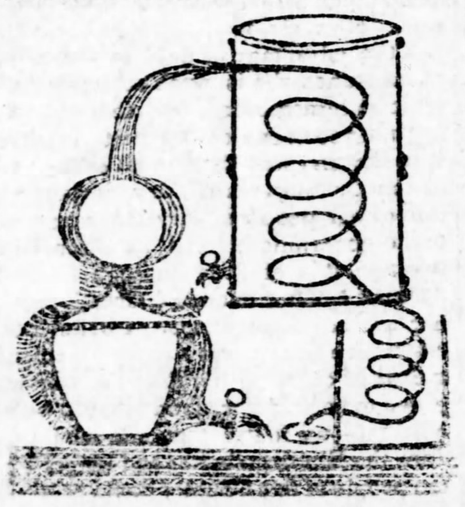
THE subscriber having made every effort to collect his accounts which are long outstanding, but finding it impossible to get it accomplished, is under the necessity of putting them into the hands of *John Darragh, Esq.* for collection where *Jos. M'Clintock Junr.* will attend every day, (Sundays excepted) from 8 o'clock in the morning, until 5 in the afternoon, for the purpose of settleing the same.

JOHN BAIRD.

N. B. The subscriber continues his business as usual; and has now on hand *Superfine Cloths of the best quality, Silk Cotton and worsted waistcoating, Albian, Bedford, Imperial & Princes Cords, Scarlet Cloth & Cassimeres Silver Epaulets, Lace, Sword Knotts, Cords Tassells*, suitable for the Military.

J. B.

Pittsburgh, January 21, 1813.



GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Has for sale at his Copper and Tin Ware House, next door to the Post Office, a large assortment of

STILLS,

of all sizes from 50 to 120 gallons, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO,

Brass Kettles from 1 to 20 gallons.
Copper by the sheet.
Tin by the box.
Sheet Iron by the 100lbs or less quantity.

N. B. Orders forwarded for stills or any kind of Copper or Tin Work, will be punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest possible prices.

Wanted Two Apprentices to the Brass Foundery business.

N. B. The highest price in cash, will be given for any quantity of Old Copper, Brass and Pewter.

Pittsburgh, October 9, 1812.

SPEECH

OF THE

HON. HARMANUS BLEECKER,

Delivered in the

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JAN. 7.

ON THE NEW ARMY BILL.

MR. CHAIRMAN,

I HAVE a very few, very desultory, and I fear very unimportant observations to make on the subject now before the Committee.—They will be few, not because the subject does not abound in various fruitful and interesting topics; but because an indisposition of some days has unfitted me for any considerable effort of memory.

I was opposed to war when it was declared, because I was confidently persuaded, that the evils of which we complained, were of a nature not to be remedied by war. I thought too, Sir, that by entering into war, we were plunging ourselves into evils a million fold greater than those from which we sought to be relieved. I was opposed to the war because I thought, that notwithstanding all the decrees and orders of the belligerents affecting our neutral rights, we might enjoy a Commerce more extensive & profitable than we could have in a time of European Peace. The war in Europe was in fact, a blessing to this Country. I knew that the whole of one of the great political parties in the Northern and Eastern, the most Commercial section of the Country, which was most interested in the avowed objects of the war, openly condemned it; and I believed that a great portion of the other party was secretly opposed to it. This objection was to my mind perfectly conclusive. If there had been no other reason against the war this was enough. What, Sir, go to war when that part of the Country which has most of its wealth, strength and resources, is decidedly opposed to it!—go to war for Commercial and maritime rights, when the people of that part of the Country which is principally interested in its Commerce and navigation, openly execrate war!!!

It seemed to me, that it became legislators who were disposed to exercise a paternal regard over the interests of the nation, to give up their own opinions, their prejudices and partialities, rather than go to war with a people thus divided—And permit me to say, Sir, without any disparagement to the members of this House, that thousands, and tens of thousands of the inhabitants of that part of the Country of which I have been speaking, are as competent to understand the true interest and honor of the nation, as gentlemen who happen to be members of Congress.

I was opposed to the war, because I thought it might expose our happy form of Government; our excellent Political institutions to a dangerous trial. I was afraid, Sir, that the war might produce a pressure upon the Government, which it would not be able to sustain. I was opposed to the war, and, *this was the bitter draught*, because it brought us into concert and co-operation with the great destroyer, the grand enemy of freedom and humanity throughout the world. I was opposed to the war, because, I believed that the state of things in Europe, out of which our difficulties arose, a state of things which the United States had no power to controul, was in its nature transient. Rather than plunge ourselves into the vortex of European politics, rather than encounter the evils and dangers of war, I thought it would be wise and prudent to wait till, "*the troubled waters should subside, and the ancient land marks of the world re-appear above the flood*," with a living Statesman, I tho't I saw in the very cloud which blackened our horizon, the bow which was set for a token, *that the tempest would not be forever*.

But, Sir, war was declared, and the doctrine has since been promulgated that it is now the duty of every man to support it; that all inquiry must be hushed and all examination of its expediency & propriety cease. So far as this doctrine inculcates obedience to the laws, it has my cordial approbation; but inasmuch as it denies the right of the citizen to examine into the causes of the war, to express and publish his opinions respecting its policy, it is an insult to the understanding of an intelligent people, and inconsistent with the character and spirit of the Constitution. War is declared by law. How shall the law be repealed? How can we get rid of the war, if we may not say that it is inexpedient, impolitic & ruinous? How abominable the doctrine is, that the declaration of war shuts the door against all inquiry, is manifest from the consideration, that it would enable a wicked administration to perpetuate its power by declaring war. Again! Sir, I would ask the advocates of the doctrine I am reprobating, when will it be proper to show the folly and ruinous consequences of the war? Suppose the war to have continued five or ten years, and the Country to be impoverished, its commerce annihilated, its resources exhausted; its best blood expended in wild and fruitless projects of conquest, the people oppressed by debts and taxes; will it then be deemed improper to expose the absurdity and mischief of continuing the war? Surely, Sir, it will be patriotic and laudable to alarm the people, to entreat them to put an end to that which is the cause of their calamities. And if such conduct will *then* be proper, it must be laudable and patriotic *now* to shew them their evils and dangers, and to point them to the means of escape.

But, Sir, what has been the state of the Country since the declaration of war? I speak again! in reference to public opinion. The people of the North and East have poured out their feelings and opinions, their complaints and groans, in addresses, petitions, resolutions and remonstrances against the war. Look! Sir, at the Presidential Election, and you see all the Northern and Eastern States, with the exception of Vermont, arrayed against the administration? You see the people disregarding the old line of party division and distinction. Yes! Sir, in spite of such division & distinction, "*burying their mutual animosities, their ancient prejudices*," "*in their common detestation*" of the policy of the Government, rising up in their might & strength to manifest their hostility to the course of measures it has pursued.—This, Mr. C. is a state of things which ought to arrest the attention, and engage the reflection of the national legislature, for without *that* section of the Country, *our strength is weakness*. I know how ungracious and individious topics of this kind are to some gentlemen. But, Sir, we cannot help it, that the Country, is made up of sections. We are legislating for such a country and it is our business and duty to regard the circumstances, the interests and feelings of the people of different parts of the union. We declared war for commerce—the people most interested in commerce were opposed to it. We continue the war for sailors rights, and three fourths of our native American seamen belong to New York and the easter states, the people of which are sighing for Peace. It ought to be remembered too Sir, that the war itself must have the effect of driving a vast portion of our sailors out of the Country into foreign service.

But, Mr. Chairman, whatever may have been the reasons for declaring war, the question is not now what it was when war was declared. Our relations with the belligerents have materially and essentially changed. So much have they changed, that I declare without fear of contradiction, that had they been on the 17th June last what they now are, we should not have gone to war. I hope no gentleman of this Committee will deny this.—But if any gentlemen should deny it, the nation will not believe him. Sir, we have received new important and interesting evidence of the true state of our foreign relations since the declaration of war.—Facts which were then unknown & which have shed a flood of light upon the situation and policy of the U. S. have since been published to the world. The repeal of the orders in Council itself, by removing the principal causes of the war, has produced a most material change; for had they been repealed before the war was declared, there would have been no war—and let it be remembered, that they were repealed before the war was *known* in England. But this is not all to which I refer—I mean to speak of the evidence we have received respecting our relations with France; and I hope gentlemen will not be startled or offended by what I am about say. I declare confidently, and boldly, THAT NAPOLEON HAS INVEIGLED US INTO THE WAR. *He has cajoled and deceived us. But for his arts, intrigues and duplicity, the United States would not now have been at War with Great Britain?* Yes! Sir, he has led us on step by step, till he brought us to the edge of the precipice, and plunged us into the abyss. We have been humbled and mortified. He has triumphed over our character, our honor, our rights, our independence. I do not say these things hastily, carelessly, or lightly. And I will add, that after the discovery of the deceit and duplicity, which the Emperor of France has practised upon us, it became the duty of this Government to go back to the ground it occupied before the President's Proclamation of November 1810, or to declare war against France. A proper regard to the honor, the character and independence of the Country, demanded this of its government.

Sir, the proof of what I have said is plain; and it is time that it be stated here and spread before the nation. I beg the attention of the committee to the facts on which it rests. I need not go back farther than to the law of May 1810 which provided, that the non-intercourse act should cease as to that belligerent which should *first repeal* its decrees, violating our neutral rights, and that it should operate on the other which should fail so to do within three months after the President's proclamation of the facts of such repeal.—This law and the conduct of the President under it is the immediate cause of the present war, and the present unhappy state of the country. On the 5th of August, 1810, the Duke de Cadore wrote his famous letter to general Armstrong the American minister in Paris, stating that the Berlin and Milan Decrees would upon certain conditions, cease on the 1st of November then next. On the authority of this letter, the President of the U. States issued his proclamation declaring the fact, that the French decrees were repealed. But the British Government not considering the letter of the Duke de Cadore sufficient evidence of their repeal, did not revoke their orders in council, and in consequence our non-intercourse act went into operation against Great Britain, the February following.—Notwithstanding the Proclamation of the president great doubts existed in this country, whether the French decrees were in fact repealed. To remove these doubts, to confirm the proclamation, to prevent inquiry and investigation in the judicial tribunals of the country, the act of March 1811 was passed—Yet, sir, it has ever since been denied that the decrees of Berlin and Milan were repealed The public prints have teemed and the tables of this house have been loaded with the proofs of their existence and execution, you, remember sir, an impressive argument, in many respects original, an unanswered and unanswerable argument of the honorable gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Randolph) on this subject in this house, towards the close of the last session. But, sir, notwithstanding all this this government presisted in declaring, that the French decrees were repealed. I do not mean to discuss that stale matter The statement I make is necessary to my present purpose. The question of their repeal was the subject of a very voluminous and long continued correspondence between Mr. Foster, the British Minister, and our secretary of state.—The discussion, I believe, was protracted to the last moment of peace. War was declared on the 18th of June. Some weeks afterwards appeared in this country, a decree of Napoleon *issued in May last*, and bearing date the 28th of April 1811. This, sir, is an extraordinary paper, and deserves some attention. I will read it.

"*28th April*, 1812.

"*Napoleon, Emperor of the French*,

"On the report of our minister of
"foreign relations:

"Seeing by a law passed 2d March,
"1811, the congress has ordered the execution of the provisions of the act of
"non-intercourse, which prohibits the
"vessels and merchandize of Great Britain, her colonies and dependencies
"from entering the ports of the United
"States.

"Considering that the said law is an
"act of resistance to the arbitrary pretensions consecrated by the British orders in council, and a formal refusal to
"adhere to a system invading the independence of neutral power and of their
"flag; we have ordered and do decree
"as follows:

"The decrees of Berlin and Milan are
"indifinitively, and to date from 1st November last, considered as not existing
"in regard to American vessels or merchandize."

Now, sir did this law exist at the time of its date? No, sir, the date is *false*.—If the decree existed in April, 1811, why was it not communicated to this nation, the only one interested in the subject? Why was it not communicated to Mr. Russell, who so strongly urged upon the French government, the necessity of furnishing some evidence of the repeal of the decrees. For the purpose of communicating some satisfactory information on that subject to this country, he detained the John Adams in France in *July* 1811. You will remember Napoleon's decree is dated in *April*. Permit me hear to read a passage of Mr. Russell's letter to Mr. Monroe dated the 15th *July* 1811.—

"On the 14th June, Mr. Hamilton of
"the John Adams, reached Paris and informed me, that this vessel had arrived
"at Cherburgh. Unwilling to close my
"despatches by her without being able
"to communicate something of a more
"definate and satisfactory character than
"any thing which had hitherto transpired, I immediately called at the office of
"foreign relations, but the minister being at St. Cloud, I was obliged to postpone the interview which I sought until the Tuesday following. At this interview, I stated to him the arrival of
"the frigate, and my solicitude to transmit by her to the United States, some
"*act of this Government* justifying the
"expectation with which the important
"law which she had brought hither had
"undoubtedly passed."

After Mr. Russell left Paris, he wrote from England to Mr. Barlow, who succeeded him, "for additional proofs of the removal of the decrees." Mr. Barlow seems to be very anxious "to get the treaty through, carrying an unequivocal stipulation, that shall lay that question to rest."

But it was all in vain—no authentic evidence of the repeal was furnished.—The decree did not exist? and sir, why was it not issued? Why was the evidence of the repeal of the decrees with-held? The answer is obvious. *The U. States were not yet committed to go to war with*

Great Britain. Napoleon knew very well that when proper evidence of the repeal of his decrees was furnished, the English orders in council would be repealed, and the United States would not go to war with Great Britain. For, sir, he knew very well, and we know very well, that for the subject of impressment alone this country would not go to war. Sir, it cannot be denied that for this cause we should not have declared war. This government has never been disposed to go to war on that ground alone. The present president of the United States made an arrangement with Mr. Erskine which gladdened the heart of every man in the nation, without any provision on that subject, without any mention of it; and sir, there was not a murmur in the country on account of its omission. Mr. Pinkney, too, sir, as stated by the gentleman from Georgia, Mr. Troup, yesterday, again and again, offered to accommodate with England, on the rescinding of the orders in council, with out any reference to impressments.

Sir, this decree itself is an insult to this government. It is issued expressly because we had taken our stand against England—it is declared to be issued in consequence of our act of March 1811, when in fact, the president's Proclamation and the act of March were founded on the repeal of the decrees. To show the correctness of my remarks on this part of the subject; to show that Napoleon has triumphed over our honor and character, I beg leave to call the attention of the committee, to Mr. Russell's letter to Mr. Monroe, dated the 9th of June 181 . His language does credit to his understanding and feelings.

"To have waited for the receipt of the proclamation, in order to make use of it, for the liberation of the New-Orleans Packet, appeared to me a preposterous and unworthy course of proceeding and to be nothing better than absurdity and basely employing the declaration of the president, that the Berlin and Milan decrees had been revoked, as the means of obtaining their revocation, I believe it became me to take higher ground, and without confining myself to the mode best calculated to recover the property to pursue that which the *dignity* of the American government required.

"A crisis in my opinion presented itself, which was to decide whether the French edicts were retracted as a preliminary to the execution of our law, or whether by the non-performance of one party and the prompt performance of the other, the order in which these measures ought to stand was to be reverted and the American government shuffled into the lead, where *national honor* and the law required it to follow."

It would have been base to have employed the president's proclamation, that the Berlin and Milan decrees had been revoked as the means of obtaining their revocation. But what sir, is the price we have at length paid for their repeal? The president's proclamation was not enough; the act of March added to it was not enough; we could not procure the revocation, *till we went to war.* For, sir, the emperor would not issue this decree till he knew that we ware pledged and committed to go to war with Great Britain. *How he knew this*, sir, it is not for me to say. We all know however, that he had all the acts of this government to satisfy him of the cource we were pursuing—the step we were about to take—He had the President's message, the report of the committee of foreign relations the war speeches of the members of this house, the laws for raising armies, and the embargo. In the month of *May* then, when the policy of this country, in relation to Great Britain was settled, he issued his decree just in such time too, sir, that it could not reach this country till we had plunged into the war. And well, in such a state, might he repeal his decrees, which, by the war itself, would be superseded—would become a nullity.

Thus, Sir, believing the French decrees to be repealed, we departed from our neutral stand by enforcing the non-intercourse law against G. Britain. We have in vain waited for such evidence of their repeal as would have induced G. B. to rescind her orders in Council; the great cause of the war. Their revocation depended upon the repeal of the French decrees; and had they been revoked, there would have been no war between the U. S. and G. Britain. The decree declaring the edicts of France to be revoked, is at length issued, when the Emperor knows it is too late to prevent the war. The decree is communicated to the English Government, the orders in Council are revoked on the ground of the repeal of the French decrees,* but the U. States have declared war. How Sir, can I make this matter plainer? our whole course against G. B. has proceeded from the belief of the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees, but that evidence of their repeal which would have stopped our course, by means of which the orders in Council would *have* been revoked, and the war would have been avoided, is withheld till the Emperor knows that war is inevitable. Thus, Sir, have we been DUPED, DECEIVED, AND INVEIGLED.

I repeat it Sir, had we on the 17th June, understood our foreign relations as we now understand them, we should not have declared war. And would it not have been just and magnanimous in this government when all doubt was removed on the subject of the French decrees, to have acknowledged its error? Did not the honor, the character, the independence of the Country require of us to go back to our original neutral ground? I rose principally for the purpose of presenting this view of the arts and deceit of the French Emperor to the Committee. I regret that I have not done it more fully and clearly—and I hope that some gentleman more competent to a proper examination of the subject, will yet take it up, before we get through this discussion.

But, Mr. Chairman, why shall we continue the war against G. Britain? The subject of impressment is now the only remaining cause of war? And is war a remedy for the evil of which we complain? So far from it, Sir, I believe the war itself will be the means of putting the object of it farther out of our reach.

What, Sir, is the subject of impressments? What is the nature and history of that which is now the only matter of dispute between the U. States and Great Britain? When the war broke out between France and England in 1793, the profits of our neutrality and extensive commerce enabled us to pay much higher wages to seamen, than Great Britain could afford to give. The United States had not many years before been severed from the British Empire. We were a people speaking the same language, having the same habits and appearance and engaged in the same pursuits, the high wages we paid, and the advantages and safety of employment on board of *neutral* vessels, of course tempted thousands of British seamen to flock into our service. Great Britain complained of this as a very serious evil. We have done nothing to prevent it, Let us consider this matter candidly and fairly. Great Britain *says* that she is fighting for her *existence* that her seamen are essential to her *defence*. We seduce them into our employment by higher wages and more desirable service. We are *neutral*, she is at *war*. We employ her seamen for our *profit*, she wants them for her *defence*.—By the temptations our service holds out she loses many thousand of those subjects whose service she considers essential to her national existence. We acknowledge that she sustains great injury, but do nothing to prevent it. So far we give occasion to the complaint; as we do not prohibit the employment of her seamen, the injury begins with us. How is she to redress herself? What means has she but impressment? When I entice away your Seavant or Apprentice by an offer of higher wages, or ether advantages, the common law gives you an action for damages against me. This is dictated by natural justice. The case is in some respects like the one which is now the cause of dispute between us and Great Britain. Is it not reasonable and just, that we do all that can be done, to prevent the injury of which she complains?

She founds her claims to the services of her seamen on the doctrine maintained by the nations of Europe, "*that their subjects have no right to expatriate themselves and that the nation has in time of war, a right to the services of all its citizens.*"

That a man has no right to expatriate himself, is the doctrine of the common law of England, the Country from which we derive our notions of law. It must be the law of most of the United States—certainly of all those that have by their Constitutions expressly recognized and adopted the common law of England, which many of them have done. I believe, Sir, I may say that it is the law of the U. States; one of the ablest and most distinguished Judges we have ever had in our Courts,† solemnly decided, that such was the law of the U. States; and the supreme Court has, I think, on questions relating to the descent of Lands, decided, what it appears to me, involves the same doctrine. Now, Sir, if this be so, if the doctrine on which England founds her claim, be also the law of this Country are we to contend for the right of expatriation? If the law be as I stated, it would seem to follow, that all other allegiance must be subordinate to that which a man owes to his natural sovereign—to the Country that gave him birth:—And, what then is the effect of our naturalization law. When a foreigner comes here and asks the benefit of it; we do not inquire into the obligations he may be under to another Country. If he chooses to embarrass himself with contradictory and inconsistent obligations that is his own concern. We protect him here, we treat him as a Citizen, but I do not know that we can abrogate his prior obligations—Some of our most distinguished citizens some years ago, became citizens of France, but were they thereby discharged from their duty of allegiance to this, their native Country? Whether the doctrine of non-exportation is right in the abstract or not, I know not, I care not.—Practical men have nothing to do with abstract questions. They must take things as they are, and attain all the good within their power. But is this doctrine so unreasonable as it is sometimes supposed to be? It does not prohibit *emigration*. If a man thinks that he can obtain a better subsistence, that he can improve his condition by removing from his native Country, he may leave it and seek for "*fairer fields, and a more Genial clime*," but he retains the privileges and remains subject to the duties of his natural allegiance. On this subject of impressment, Sir, I have always had all the sensibility which its nature deserves. The sensibility prevailing in the Country from the impressment of American seamen is natural and proper. I do not wish to diminish it. And Sir, I applaud our government for insisting, that in any arrangement made respecting this subject, the practice of searching our vessels *for seamen* shall be relinquished on the part of G. Britain. Not, Sir, from any consideration of abstract right, nor for the purpose of protecting British seamen, but because it affords the best security for our native seamen against the abuse and indignity to which they must be exposed as long as the practice of impressment continues. Yet, sir, I would not expose the country to the calamities of war on this account. I would not go to Canada, because I do not believe, that you will secure the immunity of your flag as to seamen by such means. I would protest against the pretensions and practice of Great-Britain, with respect to impressments on board of our ships on the high seas, and wait till we are able to enforce our rights.

But after all, Mr. Chairman, what is the extent of the evils, and how stands the account between us and G. Britain? In the whole period of the European war, according to the statement furnished by the secretary of state, 6258 seamen have been impressed from American vessels. This includes persons of all nations, Danes, Swedes, Germans, Dutch, &c. All but 1500 have been discharged.—Probably at no one time have more than 1500, or at the utmost, 2000 men including British subjects, impressed from American vessels, been employed in British service. And it will be remembered that not long before war was declared, the British minister offered to restore all American seamen that had been impressed. We are supposed to have in our service 120,000 seamen—of these, from ten to fifteen thousand, at least, are supposed to be British subjects. So, sir, it appears that the complaints of Great-Britain on this subject, are not unfounded, nor unreasonable.

It is somewhat strange, sir, that tho' three-fourths of the native American sailors belong to New-York and the eastern states, yet these states are forced into the war by the people of the western states who have no sailors, who have never seen a sailor.

But, sir, will the evil of which we complain, be remedied by the means proposed. Sailors rights are the object—the conquest of Canada the means.—Will Great-Britain yield to you when you have conquered Canada?—What is Canada to her? It contributes nothing to her strength, nor will the conquest diminish her means of annoying us. It will rouse all her pride, and make her more inflexible than ever with respect to what she considers her maritime rights. I ask, sir, wherefore is the conquest and possession of the country desirable to us? If Great-Britain were now willing to surrender it to us, I would give my vote against accepting it. It would be a curse to us. Our territory is already too extensive. The union is already composed of too jarring materials. Why increase them? The government is already pressed by a weight it can hardly bear; why add to it? Will Canada compensate us for New-York and New-Orleans? For our ravaged coast; for the millions upon millions, which will be annually lost by the annihilation of our commerce in consequence of the war? Sir, the amount we lose by having our ports shut up for months, is worth more to us than all Canada. You cannot conquer it without a vast expence of blood and treasure, without bringing upon the people an enormous load of debt and taxes. If conquest can be accomplished, it will require vastly more time, force and expence than gentlemen imagine.

But, sir, shall we succeed in the attempt? Will the project of the committee on military afford us the means of success? And here I differ with some of my friends on this side of the house. I do not believe so much in our ability to conquer Canada as some gentlemen seem to do. The physical force of the nation, and the means of exerting that force are very different things. We were told in this house in the month of May last, that in six weeks after the declaration of war, we should be in possession of the whole of Upper, and a great part of the Lower provinces of Canada. I did not believe a word of it. I thought that it would have been more reasonable to have spoken of six years for the conquest. I did not believe that we should in the then next campaign get possession of an inch of the country. It is now proposed to send 20,000 men into Canada, and this force is to make the conquest the next campaign. I do not think it competent to the object. Sir, you will again be defeated. The honorable chairman of the committee on military affairs, (Mr. Williams) supposes that there are 12,000 regular troops in Canada, besides militia, making a force together of 18,000 men. We are to invade the country with 20,000 raw, undisciplined troops. We have the disadvantage of being invaders, the enemy receives us in his own country—great advantages, of course, are on his side. From the disaffection of the inhabitants we have nothing to hope. The events of the war have strengthened their loyalty. But, sir, will you be prepared in the spring to send into Canada the force contemplated by the committee on military affairs? Of the amount of our present force, as it seems to be considered incorrect to speak of it, I will say nothing. It is probable, however, that it will decrease as much during the winter, by death and otherwise, as it will increase by enlistments. But, sir, can we raise the force contemplated?—The honorable chairman of the committee on military affairs tells us, that the patriotism of the country is commensurate with its population. But let me tell him, sir, and I do not mean to say any thing offensive, that it does not become men who manage the affairs of a nation to talk in this manner of raising armies from the patriotism of the country. Patriotism is not the inducement to enlistment. Patriots do not become soldiers—Armies in all Countries, except under very extraordinary circumstances, are composed of a certain description of population, of men who have no regular occupation; the idle, the dissolute, the vagrant and profligate. Of this sort of population, there is a certain amount in every Country—In this, there is less than in any other. We have heard much of the opposition to the war; but that has not been the cause of our failures and disasters. It is not because the Governors of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, refused to call out their militia that the war has hitherto been unsuccessful—nor is it because the war is unpopular, or because the people are divided on that subject, that the ranks of the army have not been filled up. Men who enlist do not enquire into the causes and expediency of the war—*they* take no cognizance of such matters. It is owing to that for which our bosoms ought to swell with gratitude to heaven—the happy state of our Country, the comfortable condition of the people, the facility of procuring subsistence.

It seems to me, sir, that if Patriotism alone would make soldiers, several members of this house ought to have enlisted, for there has been a greater display of patriotism in this house in relation to the war, than in all the rest of the nation, from one end of the Country to the other. But, Sir, it is more agreeable and convenient to gentlemen to be here, than to be in the army as common soldiers. Just so, the people of the Country who are comfortable at home, think it more agreeable and convenient to stay there.——I know, sir, that some honorable gentlemen have shouldered their muskets and gone into the militia. This, sir, as an evidence of their zeal was laudable. (I do not mean to speak disparingly of those gentlemen) but in reference to any efficient service, it was worse than useless; for assemblages of militia men will do no essential service. They are no better, I think I use the language of the father of his Country, than "*Armed Mobs.*" And the war has served to destroy the illusion which has so long been kept up in the Country by the strange and absurd things which have been said of the importance and efficiency of the militia. Sir, it is all idle—The militia man is best employed at his plough, and in the other occupations of life in which industry can be successfully exerted. For the real strength of the Country; its wealth; the sinews of war, arise from the produce of the various branches of industry. This furnishes the means of supporting an army; but the Army itself must be composed of idle, dissolute & disorderly persons. And if the Country and state of society are so happy as not to afford a sufficient number of these, you cannot get an army; and if you cannot get an army, you cannot go to war.

In considering the probable issue of the contest in which we have embarked, it is well to compare our power with that of the enemy, to enquire whether our population, our wealth, our resources, our ability to endure the privations, losses and calamities of war, are equal to those of the nation with which we are at war. Now, sir, in all these points, G. B. has the advantage of us. In the means of annoyance, she is much superior. And let it be remembered, sir, that the war has not yet begun on her part. It is true that she may lose the benefit of the trade of this Country, which, to a certain portion of her people is very important, but to the government itself as a source of revenue, it is of little consequence. It does not amount to one hundredth part of her annual expenditure. I believe the restrictive system was a more reasonable means of coercing her than the war will prove to be. Yet we found that to be inefficient—we found that she could endure the Embargo better and longer than the people of this Country could or would endure it? and to the purposes of the government, it is the same thing whether they *cannot* or *will* not bear such a policy. Its self infliction is such, that it cannot be continued for any length of time.

A word more, Mr. Chairman, and I have done. We have nothing to gain & much to lose, by the contest in which we are engaged.

Sir, it is time to pause.—In the events of this contest, our hopes and destinies may be involved. What a scene does this Country now *present!* Suffering the the evils and privations of war—voluntarily abandoning a Commerce greater than could be enjoyed in a time of European Peace—giving up the means of growing rich beyond the dreams of national avarice—rejecting blessings such as the Almighty disposer of events has never put within the reach of any other people.—At war for Commerce, yet abandoning all Commerce, except the export trade which is held by the license of the enemy and the fears of the national legislature—At war for Commercial and Maritime rights, yet smiting the Commerce and Navigation of the Country, *with consumption, with blasting, and with mildew.*—At war for sailors rights, yet driving three-fourths of its sailors out of the Country into the vessels of the enemy, perhaps to shed the blood of their Countrymen, or to fall by the hands of their brethren. Spurning the good within our reach, we are rushing upon evils unknown, incalculable.

I would call upon the nation to pause—I would call upon Patriotic, enlightened and honorable men to ponder on the present state, and to think of the future destinies of the Country. I would entreat them to "*stand in the breach & stay the plague.*"

Sir, let us cease to thwart and oppose our high destinies—let us not blast our exalted hopes—let us not jeopardize our Liberty our priviledges our happy form of Government, our precious institutions.—Let us wait till the calamities of Europe, till "*the little brief authority*" of the kings & princes of yesterday, of "*pinch-back potentates and sceptred parasites*" shall have passed away. For "*the tyranny of France will pass away, like a fearful dream, with the sudden crumbling and division of the power which upholds it.*" Let us remember that the state of Europe, out of which our difficulties have avisen, depends upon the transitory life of a single *individual.* Yes, sir, the raging of the storm which agitates the Political world, depends upon the breath of a single *individual*—AND NATURE HAS DECREED THAT NAPOLEON MUST DIE!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

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* *See the President's Message.*

† *Elsworth.*

From the Baltimore American.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Last afternoon Captain J. R. Taylor, passenger in the Pilot, Clark, of this port, which has arrived in the Delaware, in a short passage from Bordeaux, reached this city. The Pilot sailed from Bordeaux on the 1st of January.

Capt. Taylor obligingly placed in our hands a file of Bordeaux papers to the 28th Dec. inclusive, from which the following translations have been made—The papers contain Paris dates to the 24th.

Captain Taylor brought despatches from Mr. Barlow, for government. Our minister was daily expected in Paris, accompanied by the duke of Bassano and others.

The Austrian armies in Upper Hungary, and Gallicia, have been considerably augmented.

Troops are also marching from Hamburgh, Bremen, &c. to join Gen. St. Cyr, who has recovered of his wound.

PARIS, Dec. 20.

This day (Sunday) at 12 o'clock, the Emperor seated on his throne, surrounded by the princes, grand dignataries, cardinals, ministers, grand officers, and bearers of the eagle of the legion of honor, &c. received the members of the senate, who were introduced to his majesty by the grand master of ceremony, and his aid, and presented by his serene highness the prince vice-grand elector. His excellency count Lacepede, president, addressed his majesty in a speech of some length, congratulating him on his safe arrival, &c. To which his majesty was pleased to reply as follows.

SENATORS,

What you have said is to me very agreeable. I have at heart the glory and the greatness of France. My first thoughts are directed to the perpetuity of internal tranquility, and to shield my people forever from the evil results of faction and the horrors of anarchy. It is in those enemies of the happiness of the people that I have, with the will and the love of the French people founded this throne to which is attached the destinies of the nation.

Timid and dastardly soldiers cause the loss of independence to the nations; but pusillanimous magistrates destroy the empire of the laws, and the rights of the throne, and social order itself.

The most noble of all deaths would be that of a soldier, who perished in the field of honor, if the death of a magistrate, perishing in defending his sovereign the throne and the laws, was not still more glorious.

The war which I sustain against Russia is a political war. I waged it without animosity. I would willingly have saved her from the evils which she has brought upon herself. I could have armed the greater part of her population against herself, by proclaiming liberty to her slaves—I was requested so to do by a number of villagers; but when I became acquainted with the brutishness of that numerous class of the Russian population, I refrained from such a measure. *My army has experienced some losses;* but it is owing to the rigor of the season.

I accept the sentiments which you have expressed towards me.

FROM PORTUGAL.

Lisbon papers to Dec. 17, have been received in Boston.

The French troops appear to have divided again and taken different positions. Soult seems to contemplate descending in the Direction of the Tagus. Probably the French operations in Spain will be paralysed for want of provisions, or by the intelligence from Russia and France.

From the Baltimore American of the 21st February 1813.

AMERICAN GALLANTRY.

The schooner LOTTERY, *John Southcomb*, master, carrying 6 nine pound carronades, and a crew consisting of 28 persons, including officers, &c. sailed from Annapolis 31st ult. bound to France. In proceeding down the bay, her hull was so materially injured by the ice, as to render it necessary for her to put into Norfolk to repair. Under these disadvantages, without the least suspicion of the enemy hovering about the capes, and lulled to the idea of security by the murmuring of our own waters, she was encountered by the squadron under Admiral Warren. Nine boats were manned to attack her, and after an engagement of two hours and a half, they succeeded in capturing her with 240 men. Capt Southcomb and two of his men were severely wounded. The loss on the part of the enemy is not yet assertained, but from the length of the action, and the bravery with which it was sustained on the part of the schooner, it is presumed to be very considerable.

It is impossible, while contemplating the achievments of our little navy, not to participate in the enthusiasm which the occasion so naturally inspires. It flings a radiance on the dark and sable front of our political horizon, which would otherwise have been covered with more than Egyptian darkness. None however, can so cordially felicitate themselves on such *glorious events*, as the party denominated *Federal*. They first disciplined the energies of our brave countrymen to the deep, and it is a singular fact that all the glory which the present administration pretend to have acquired in the present contest, is reflected from the ruins and wrecks of Federal Policy. What can be a more practical satire on the weakness and folly of our present rulers, than that they should be compelled to hide behind the wrecks of their own ravages. Such is, however, the fact; and all the glory which they can justly claim, is, that they did not annihilate the navy altogether.

[*U. S. Gazette.*]

BOSTON, *February* 16.

FOURTH NAVAL VICTORY.

Last evening arrived in the outer harbour, the United States frigate CONSTITUTION, Captain BAINBRIDGE. Lieut. Ludlow came to town, and was the bearer of the following information of another brilliant victory.

"On the 29th Dec. lat. 13, 6, S. long. 38. W. about 10 leagues from the coast of Brazils, the Constitution fell in with and captured his Britannic majesty's frigate Java, of 49 guns, and manned with 400 men. The action continued one hour and fifty-five minutes, in which time the Java was made a complete wreck, having *her bowsprit, and every mast and spar shot out* of her.

"The Constitution had 9 men killed and 25 wounded. The Java had 60 killed and 170 wounded; among the latter, mortally, was Capt. Lambert, her commander, a very distinguished officer.

The Java was rated at 38, but mounted 49 guns. She was just out of dock, and fitted in the most complete manner, to carry out Lt. Gen. HISLOP, Governor of Bombay, and his staff, with Capt. Marshall, commander in the British navy, and a number of naval officers going to join the British ships of war in the East-Indies.

"Besides those, and having her own complement of officers and men complete she had upwards of 100 supernumeraries of petty officers and seamen, for the Admiral's ship, and other vessels in the E. India stations.

"She also had despatches from the British government for St. Helena, the Cape of Good Hope, and to every British establishment in the East-Indies and China seas—and had copper on board for a 74 gun ship and two sloops of war building at Bombay—and it is presumed much other valuables, all of which were blown up in her on the 31st Dec. when she was set on fire. The Constitution was considerably cut in spars, rigging and sails. But not so much injured, but what she could have commenced another action immediately after the capture of the Java, which latter vessel was made a complete unmanageable wreck.

"All the officers and seamen taken in the Java, were paroled by Commodore Bainbridge, and landed on the 3d of January at St. Salvador.

"The following is a list—1 Lt. General—1 Major—1 Captain—1 Post Captain—5 Lieutenants—3 Lieutenants of Marines—1 Surgeon—2 Assistant Surgeons—1 Purser—15 Midshipmen—1 Gunner—1 Boatswain—1 Master—1 Carpenter—2 Captain's Clerks—total officers 38—and 323 petty officers, seamen, marines and boys, exclusive of 9 Portuguese seamen liberated and given up to the Governor of St. Salvador—and 3 passengers, private characters, whom the Commodore did not consider prisoners of war, and permitted to land without restraint.

Commodore Bainbridge was wounded, but has recovered. Lieut. Aylwin was wounded, and died some days after. Mr. Waldo was also wounded. No other officers were injured.

The Constitution has on board part of the cargo of the schooner Helena, from London for St. Salvador, captured by the Hornet, off the latter port; the schooner was given up.

The Hornet had recaptured the American ship William, belonging to Portland, from the Isle May, with salt, which had been captured by the Java, and had been carried into St. Salvador and left.

The Java touched at St. Jago, Cape de Verds, and learned that the Essex had been there—and supposing the Constitution to be that frigate with carronades only, kept at long shot, which prolonged the action. They learned by the officers of the Java that the Essex had captured a sloop of war, and four rich prizes. The Constitution has received only three shots in her hull. Capt. Lambert died five days after the action, at St. Salvador. The Constitution sailed from that port Jan. 6. No vessels had lately arrived.

The Hornet was left off St. Salvador, watching the British sloop of war Bonne Citoyenne, said to have on board *one million seven hundred thousand dollars* in specie.

[*From the Boston Paladium Feb.* 19.]

HONOR TO VALOR.

Yesterday at 12 o'clock, commodore Bainbridge landed at the long wharf from the Frigate Constitution, amidst salutes from the North end Artillery company, at Hancock's wharf, and the Washington artillery at the long wharf. He was received at the landing place by commodore Rodgers, Captain Hull, Gen. Well's and other gentlemen of distinction, and escorted to the exchange Coffee House by the New-England Guards. On his quitting his barge, and at short intervals, till he reached the coffee house the assembled citizens greeted him with repeated huzzas. The concourse of the people occupied nearly the whole space from the end of the wharf to the Coffee House, and it was with difficulty the escort penetrated. On the vessels in the harbor, across the wharf & street, and from many stores, &c. were exhibited that flag which his services has contributed to honor. On one ensign which extended across State-Street was inscribed the names of *Hull, Jones, Decatur & Bainbridge*.

We understand that Lieut Gen. Hislop, taken in the Java, presented commodore Bainbridge with a very eligant sword on parting with him, as a compliment for his magnanimity and humanity towards the prisoners.

NEW-YORK, *February* 21.

By an arrival at Reedy Island, from Havanna, information is received that Christophe, the black emperor of Hayti, has declared war against England.

We are informed from an intelligent source, that the internal state of France is very far from being tranquil. The measures of government are treated with asperity and boldness, that has not been known since Napoleon has been the ruler. The war in Spain, and recently that in Russia, has almost drained the male population of the country. The price of a substitute for a conscript was as high as from four to four thousand five hundred dollars.

[*Bos. Gaz.*]

Extract of a letter from an officer at Sacket's Harbour, to his friend in this city, dated January 29th.

We have little or no news here except what we get from British deserters from Kingston. All of them nearly agree in opinion when examined by a committee for that purpose. They say that the troops at Kingston, regulars and militia do not exceed six or seven hundred.—They also state that they are very badly supplied with provisions—they have nothing but fresh pork to give them, which they have in abundance, but are not allowed any salt to eat with it; salt at Kingston is worth four dollars per bushel—their bread is also so bad they cannot eat it.

Those deserters says the British have bad prospects for feeding an army next summer in Canada. In consequence of the Farmers, who have heretofore seeded 50 or 60 bushels of wheat, being called into actual service, they have not seeded more than 8 or 10, and so in proportion.

They also state that the 41st regiment has left Kingston, and on the night of their departure the remaining 6 or 700 were ordered to sleep on their arms—which proves they are afraid of being attacked by us.

The Glengary regiment is stationed there, and those deserters are of opinion that not more than one half of them will fire a musket at the Americans. Those 15 deserters that I have last mentioned we received within the last six or eight days—they say a great many more have crossed lower down on the ice."

From the New-York Columbian.

Extract of a letter from Ogdensburgh, dated February 7.

"Last evening Captain Forsyth, commandant of this post, left this village with about 200 volunteers, part from his own company, part from Capt. Lydle's volunteers, and the remainder citizens, among whom were Col. Benedict and other gentlemen of distinction. The detachment proceeded in sleighs up the river to Morristown, where they formed and at 3 o'clock this morning crossed to Elizabeth town, surprised the guard, took 52 prisoners, among whom were Major Carley, 3 Captains, and two Lieutenants; also 130 muskets, 20 rifles, 2 casks fixed ammunition, &c. but no private property was either taken or destroyed. All was effected without the loss of a single man.

Capt. Forsyth was led to this enterprize by the repeated aggressions of the British guards, who had been in the habit of crossing the river a few miles above this place, and taking the deserters, 15 of whom they had in the jail at Elizabeth town, threatened with being shot. Captain F. being informed of this, determined to effect their liberation, in which he succeeded. One prisoner confined in the jail for murder, he declined taking. Captain F. speaks of the conduct of the officers and men, in the highest terms of approbation.—Two British officers from Prescott came over a few hours after the return of our troops with the prisoners to effect their release. I understand they are all paroled, and are to return again to Canada this evening.

The movement of the troops on the other side indicate an attack on this place Col. Benedict was induced to call out his regiment of militia, so that we have now in Ogdensburgh about 800 men; and should an attack be made from Prescott, I have the fullest confidence of our success. Indeed from the high tone of our troops, it is difficult to restrain their ardor, and should we not be attacked from the other side in a few days, I should not be surprized were they to go over there.

A London paper of Dec. 4, says, "In consequence of despatches from Admiral Warren, the following ships, viz—the Ramillies, captain Hardy, and Cumberland of 74 guns, the Sybelle of 38 guns, and seven smaller vessels, have been ordered to reinforce the Halifax station."

It appears to be ascertained that Lord Wellington visited Cadiz on the 24th of Dec. and was there on the 27th. It is said he was coolly received. Lord Wellington must have been confident there was no imminent danger of a general battle, or he would not have left his army.

The French General, Massena, has gone to the South of France in ill health. Marmont is at Paris, with the loss of an arm. Brielle now Commands the "Army of Portugal," opposed to Lord Wellington.

It is reported that General Caffarelli, who lately joined the "Army of Portugal," has been ordered to France with his troops.

[*Bost. Palladium.*]

Our gallant little navy appears to be destined to revive the spirits of the nation, at the very period when our disasters on land, would incline to droop. The gloom occasioned in this city by the surrender of gen. Hull, was in three days brightened into sunshine by the capture of the *Guerrier*. The misfortune at Queenston on the 17th October, was met by the taking of the *Macedonian*, on the 25th. And the news of *Winchester's* defeat, is immediately followed by the cheering intelligence of the destruction of the *Java* by the intrepid Bainbridge. Do not these facts speak loudly in favor of the increase of our naval force.

[*N. Y. Columbian.*]

A letter from Salem, dated on Tuesday last, received at New-York, says—"In the midst of a severe snow storm, a valuable prize ship, loaded with sugar and rum, arrived at Marblehead, prize to Mr Crowninshield's private armed ship America. She has captured another vessel, which has arrived at Kennebec with timber comprising the whole *Frames of a seventy four*, of Quebec oak, from Quebec for London. Two more prizes to the America are hourly looked for at Salem.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

FRIDAY, *March* 5, 1813.

MR. BLEECKER'S SPEECH

In opposition to raising an army of 20,000 men for one year, is published in this day's Gazette. We ask our readers to give it an attentive and candid perusal—it contains undeniable facts, and in the clearest manner shews the motives of the government in plunging the nation into a destructive and ruinous war.

Among the various motives for enlisting as a soldier, the following is the most extraordinary:—"We have heard of a man, at Fairhaven, (Con.) who became a soldier for the facilities he expected it would afford him for the *study of Divinity!* And it is said he found leisure and improved it, till orders came to march, when he was a little refractory."

Is the Army of the United States to be filled with Thieves and convicted Felons?—Governor Tompkins, of New York, has pardoned a man who was sentenced to four years imprisonment in the penitentiary, for *horse stealing*, upon the express condition, "*that he enlist in the army of the United States*, and serve therein during the term of five years." This conduct of Gov. Tompkins merits severe censure. Will the spirited yeomanry and labourers of the country, enter a service where they must march side by side, and associate with vagabonds and felons?

ISAAC GRIFFIN, Esq. of Fayette county, is elected a member of the House of Representatives of the thirteenth Congress, for the district composed of the counties of Fayette and Greene, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of John Smilie, Esq.

From the Buffalo Gazette, February 23.

Last Wednesday an express arrived from Lewiston, bringing news that 160 sleighs, with troops on board, had passed up the river by Queenston (as was said) for Erie. This show of force, (if any force was there) may be considered only as a manœuvre, on the part of the enemy, to prevent any military operations in this quarter, that they may present the whole disposable force of Upper Canada to oppose the movements of Harrison.

SPRING CAMPAIGN!

One hundred and fifty regulars now in the city of Baltimore, have been ordered to Niagara.

The bill reported by the committee of ways and means for the partial suspension of the non-importation act, and for other purposes, was discussed on Saturday the 20th February, in the House of Representatives—and so much as relates to the repeal of the non-importation act was rejected by a very large majority. That question is settled for the present. The remainder of the bill is yet under discussion. *Nat. Intel.*

Extract of a letter from Natchez, dated January 5.

"By the latest information from Nachitoches, it appears that the communication is open between the armies of Rayon and Don Bernardo—that St. Antonio, with the forts and military stores, have been taken—that at every step the army acquires fresh strength in volunteers—and that the ports of Matagorda and Labadie are open to trade, and no apprehensions need be entertained in proceeding there."

Valuable Tavern Stand
FOR RENT.

THE House now occupied by SAMUEL EMMETT, at the sign of Gen. Washington, near the Court House in the town of Steubennville will be rented. Possession given the first of April next.

*** For terms apply to,

W. R. DICKINSON.

Steubenville, February 28, 1813.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL either Sell or Lease a number of

LOTS

on Liberty Street, Penn Street, and Virgin Alley. Those wishing to purchase or lease property in this improving part of the Town, will find the terms reasonable, by applying to the subscriber at his Store, corner of Market and Fourth-Streets.

JOHN IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, 2d March, 1813.

The subscriber being appointed Agent of the *Lancaster and Susquehanna Insurance Company*, for the Borough of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, in place of John B. N Smith, Esq. resigned, *Gives Notice*, that he is prepared to insure against loss or damage by Fire, Ware-Houses, Dwelling Houses, and other Buildings, and on Goods, Merchandize and Furniture contained in such buildings, on very moderate terms.

Persons desirous of having their property insured, are requested to make application to the subscriber at the Office of Discount and Deposit, Pittsburgh.

GEORGE POE, Jun.

February 22, 1813.

FLOUR

For Sale at the PITTSBURGH STEAM MILL, by wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms.—Also, as usual, Middlings, Shipstuff, and Bran, Chopped Rye, Chopped Corn, Boulted Corn Meal, and various other Stuffs not mentioned.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

Pittsburgh, February 23, 1813.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living near Williamsport, in September last, a dark bay MARE, about 13 hands and an half high, supposed to be 8 or 9 years old, trots and paces, her main lays on the left side, shod all round, her fore feet marked with the hoppie, saddle marks on each side of her back, somewhat cropt on the near ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES KING.

Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Feb. 20, 1813.

A Gardner and Farmer
WANTED.

I WISH to engage a person well qualified to take charge of a Fruit Garden, Nursery and Orchard, in the vicinity of this place; also, a person acquainted with Farming and the management of Stock. Families, consisting of several working hands will in both cases be desirable. None need apply but such as can come well resommended for industry, honesty and sobriety.

O. ORMSBY.

Pittsburgh, 9th Febrdary, 1813.

N. B. Wood Choppers also wanted.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the House and premises I now occupy at the north-east corner of the Public Square, in Pittsburgh. The House is in good repair, and contains eleven convenient apartments with spacious cellars and garrets. There is an excellent pump and smoke-house in the yard, and the ground in rear, (from whence there is a passage into Diamond alley) will admit of extensive buildings being erected.

I will also sell a Lot of Ground adjoining the former in the rear, containing 30 feet in front on Diamond alley, and extending back 120 feet, with two Brick Houses erected thereon, rented for the ensuing year at $ 180.

The purchaser can have possession the first day of April next.

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, February 19, 1812.

POT AND PEARL ASHES.

WANTED, a few Tons of POT & PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given. Apply to

BENJAMIN BAKEWELL & Co.

Pittsburgh, 24th Feb. 1813. 3 n

FOR SALE.

A NEGRO BOY, who has five years to serve. Enquire of J. W. SKELTON. Price $ 200. Pittsburgh, Feb. 26, 1813.

A SHEPHERD WANTED.

A PERSON, who is of a mild disposition, and well qualified to take charge of a Flock of SHEEP, and who understands farming, in case of emergency, will receive liberal wages. A man with a family, (and if a German) will be preferred. None need apply, who cannot come well recommended for industry, sobriety and honesty. For further particulars enquire at the subscriber's farm on the Monongahela river, nearly opposite the mouth of Turtle creek.

CHARLES VON BONNHORST.

Hamilton Hall, February 25, 1813.

TO RENT,

For one or more years,

A FARM three miles and an half from Pittsburgh—should the whole of the farm be too large, a part will be rented. Possession will be given the first of April next. For terms apply to JOHN DARRAGH, Esq. Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

PHILIP WINEBIDDLE.

Pitt township, February 20, 1813.

A VALUABLE FARM,

FOR SALE,

SITUATE in Pitt township, Allegheny county, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 175 acres, with a good improvement. The sale will be on the premises on Thursday the 18th day of March next. One third of the purchase money will be required in hand, and three or four years credit given for the remainder, on giving mortgage. If is not sold on the above mentioned day, it will be rented. Any person wishing to see the premises, will apply to the subscribers.

THOMAS ROSS, } *Exec'rs. to Wm.*
JAMES SAMPLE, } *Scott's estate.*

February 23, 1813.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the property on which she resides, situate in Fifth street between Market and Wood streets; the Lot is 60 feet front on Fifth street, and 120 feet back; on which is erected a two story brick House, and a one story frame House. Terms of payment will be made easy. Enquire on the premises. Also a Lot in M'Kee'sport.

SALLY RICHARDSON.

Pittsburgh, February 23, 1813.

FOR SALE.

A Fount of English.
A Fount of Brevier.

Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Two Apprentices to the

APOTHECARY & DRUG BUSINESS.

Apply to

J. P. AND J. W. SKELTON.

Pittsburgh, November 21, 1812.

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
PITTSBURGH, and
T. C. BARKER & CO.
CINCINNATI,
(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,
PAUL'S PATENT
COLUMBIAN OIL.

THE inventor of this highly esteemed Medicine is a native of America, and the composition is the production of American soil, consequently, it is in every sense of the word *domestic*; it is not puffed up with a numerous train of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom by the great distance that separate us, 'tis impossible to obtain information, therefore the public has better security for their money, as there cannot be the least shadow for deception to cover this medicine, for he simply appears before the community with his invention and an experimental detail of the various cases in which it really is so wonderfully efficacious, and in which he is supported by the following certificates, whose names are not only subscribed but their persons may also be consulted, being residents within the circle of our neighbourhood. The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious, and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure, viz—Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth-ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal bruises, Sprains and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Croup and the Summer Complaint in Children, and in weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone, Whooping Cough and Mumps.

It seems as though nature ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic and Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a teaspoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

The public will please to take notice, that Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, will always be sold in bottles which contain the words PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL, in the glass; the bottles sealed with my initials I. L. in red wax, and the outside label signed by me with red ink, JOHN LOVE, without which true characteristics none will be genuine.

APPOINTMENT OF AGENCY.

These are to certify, that I Thomas Paul, late of Philadelphia, now of the city of Baltimore, state of Maryland, inventor and sole proprietor of a medicine known at present by the name of Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, have appointed, and by these presents do hereby constitute and appoint Dr. John Love, of the city of Baltimore, (druggist) my sole agent for the United States of America and their dependencies, for the purpose of selling or vending the aforesaid Columbian Oil; and that he is hereby authorised to appoint an agent or agents under him for the purpose aforesaid.—This agency is to continue for the space or term of seven years commencing this twenty third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, to be fully completed and ended.

Given under my hand and seal the day and date first above written.

THOMAS PAUL, L. S.
Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of
GEO. G. PRESBURY.

In consequence of the above authority vested in me, arising from a contract with Mr. T. Paul, I hereby appoint the following persons the only agents for the sale of Paul's Columbian Oil—*In the city of Baltimore, Dr. Edme Dubatel, sign of the Golden Head, No. 26, Market street; Messrs. Henry Keerl & Son, druggists, sign of Celsus's Head, No. 233, Market street, near the corner of Howard street; Dr. Jesse Talbot, druggist, corner of Hanover and Market streets; Messrs. Warner & Hanna, stationers, corner of Gay & Market streets; Messrs. G. & R. Waite's Lottery Office, corner of St. Paul's Lane and Market street; A. Miltenberger, stationer, No. 10, sign of Franklin, N. Howard street; Messrs. John & Thomas Vance, stationers, No. 178, Market street: At Fell's Point, by Dr. Henry Dorry, druggist, No. 5, Market street, and Nathaniel Knight, stationer, Fell's street. City of Washington, Messrs. David Ott & Co. druggists. Philadelphia, Mr. Thomas Love, at Dr. Edwin A. Atlee's, No. 73, north Fourth street; John Y. Bryant, druggist, corner of Second and Pine streets; Jeremiah Morris, druggist, No 203, Market street; Stephen North, druggist, No. 85, High street, between Second and Third streets; Messrs. Crowl & Sugar, druggists, Market street.—At New-York, Messrs. John & Thomas L. Clark, druggists, Maiden-lane; Messrs. Laurence & Keese, druggists, Pearl street: Messrs. G. & R. Wait's, Nos. 38 and 64, Maiden-lane. York Town Dr. John Fisher, druggist. Annapolis. Messrs. Childs and Shaw. Georgetown, Dr. John Ott, druggist. Alexandria, Dr. R. Little, druggists. Lancaster, Dr. Samuel Fahnestock, druggist. Harrisburgh, Dr. John C. Weistling, druggist. Easton, Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, druggist. Petersburgh, (Va.) Messrs. Love and Cutler, druggists. Hagerstown, Dr. Frederick Miller, druggist. Frederick-town, Dr. John S. Miller, druggist. Winchester, Messrs. John & Abraham Miller, druggists. Hanover, Messrs. Frederick & William Sauerman, druggists. Carlisle, Dr. John Fahnestock, druggist. Rock-Ville, Montgomery county, Mr. Brice Gassaway.*

DIRECTIONS FOR TAKING SAID OIL.

For gout, rheumatism, spleen, and sciatic pains, take from 15 to 25 drops, as the case may be, on a little sugar, twice or three times a day, and anoint the part affected with the oil.

For debilitated constitutions and consumptions, pains in the breast, colds, coughs, internal bruises or sprains, take from 15 to 20 drops morning, noon and night, in a little sugar.

For deafness or pain in the ear, drop in one twice or three times a day.

For external bruises, flesh wounds, scalds and burns, apply the oil lightly with a feather, and bind it up with thin soft linen cloth.

For ulcers, take 20 drops three times a day for two weeks previous to the external application, then apply the oil two or three times a day, as prescribed for burns.

For the cramp in the stomach, bilious cholic and pleurisy, take 15 drops every half hour until the complaint ceases.—Some of the oil on a warm flannel should be applied to the side.

In croup and mumps, take 5 drops every hour in molasses and vinegar, a teaspoonful of each, and anoint the throat and glands with the oil, apply flannel as in the pleurisy.

For whooping cough give a child one year old 3 drops every hour. Anoint the soles of the feet, the wrists, palms of the hands, and from the nape of the neck to the lower part of the back bone, twice a day with the oil. This continued, fear not of a speedy cure. Increase the dose in proportion to the age of the child.

For vomiting and lax, or what is commonly known by the name of summer complaint in children, to a child one year old give 5 drops every two hours in a teaspoonful of molasses, increasing the dose corresponding with the age.

In the measles the dose may be the same as for the summer complaint, in order to throw the disorder to the surface.

In dysentary or bloody flux (if a grown person) take 20 drops or more, as the constitution will bear, four times a day, in a tea cup of mullein tea or mutton broth.

For the piles of either kind, take 10 drops every three hours in a tea-cup of mullein or beef tea, and anoint the parts after every evacuation with the oil.

In phthisics or asthmatic complaint take 5 drops five or six times a day in a tablespoonful of the syrup of hoarhound, maidenhair or garlic, but particularly the first thing in the morning and at night.

For tetter worms take 20 drops morning and evening and anoint the part with the same 5 or 6 times a day.

For the tooth-ache, a few drops on a bit of lint or cotton, applied to the affected tooth will give almost instant relief.

For a rheumatic pain in the jaw, let it be well rubbed with the oil 3 or 4 times a day.

☞ Sold wholesale and retail at my Drug and Patent Medicine Store, No. 16, sign of the Mortar, Centre Market Space, where a handsome deduction will be made to those who purchase per quantity for cash. JOHN LOVE.

☞ Pamphlets containing Certificates of the numerous and important cures performed by this invaluable oil, may be had, gratis, at the Drug Shop of J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood Streets.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots fronting on Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *William Shiras*, or the subscriber at the Point Brewery, where a plan of the lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

June 23, 1812.

BLANK CHECKS

On the *Office of Discount and Deposit*, and on the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company*, printed on fine paper and handsome type, for Sale at this Office.

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
PITTSBURGH,
(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,
DR. ROGERS'S
Vegetable Pulmonic DETERGENT.

TO THE PUBLIC

THERE is perhaps no medical observation better established, none more generally confirmed by the experience of the best physicians of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the practitioner, than the fact, that many of the most difficult and incurable complaints originate in neglected *colds*. In a climate as variable as ours, where the changes of the weather are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention, to guard against this subtle and dangerous enemy of life, than most people imagine, or are able and willing to bestow. Hence the vast number of patients afflicted with coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, consumptions & other affections, and hence the farrago of rational and absurd remedies, cried up by the learned and illiterate. The many cases of the kind, which fell under my observation, the preposterous composition of inflaming drugs, which are in vogue, the disappointments I experienced in practice from remedies highly recommended, and my own predisposition to pulmonic complaints, were strong inducements for me to consider, whether a compound consisting of mild vegetable substances could not be invented, more free from the well founded objections of practitioners, and better calculated to avert the threatening destruction of the lungs.

I have the satisfaction now to offer to the public such a remedy, under the name of the VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT, well adapted to various constitutions and habits, and to declare with the fullest confidence, that I found this composition in a great variety of cases far superior to others intended to answer the same purpose. Aware of the impossibility of universal remedies, destitute of the despicable and versatile talents of a Charlatan, I am too proud of the character of an honest man, ever to desire to profit by the ignorance of the sick and afflicted, and whilst I confine the use of my medicine to the effects of a suppressed perspiration in their incipient state only, I flatter myself with the hope, that this candid appeal to the understanding of an enlightened public will insure to my discovery a better fate and longer life, than the greater part of the boasted panaceas deserve. I am perfectly satisfied, that such practitioners, who have frequently to combat the effects of suppressed perspiration, and do not neglect the use of the lancet and other evacuations, whenever they are indicated, will place this medicine, provided they give it a fair and impartial trial, in the list of their most favorite remedies; that families will substitute it for the heating elixir paregoric and asthmatic, for their cough drops, pectoral balsams and syrups; and that the manifest benefit derived by such, who use it according to my directions, will prove a far better test of its value and usefulness, than ever so many certificates I could palm upon a discerning public.

GEORGE ROGERS.

CERTIFICATES.

New-York Dec. 28, 1809.

I George Hunter, of this city, Front-street, No. 150, do certify and declare upon every thing that is sacred, (and hundreds can testify to the same,) that for several years past, I have been afflicted with an affection in the lungs, and thro' the colder seasons of every year, have been exercised with a severe and almost incessant cough, a discharge of large quantities of phlegm and mucus alternate thrown off, but in the hot season of every year, my cough has been somewhat abated, until the last past, which continued until the month of August with unabated severity, at length I bled profusely from the lungs, and continued so to do for four days with intervals of abatement until my life was despaired of by two eminent physicians of this city. At length I was induced to try Dr. Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, recommended for affections of the lungs, and to this valuable medecine I can sincerely say I think I owe my life; for a few doses checked the bleeding, and a few cakes of it restored me to the enjoyment of a very unusual degree of bodily health, and I have continued so to this day.

I have deen thus particular in writing that the public may be induced to try the efficacy of so valuable a medicine for complaints for which it is prescribed.

GEORGE HUNTER

TO THE PUBLIC.

The great benefit which I have experienced from Rodgers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and in a firm persuasion that it may afford relief to others, induce me to make every laudable exertion for its distribution.

For five years preceding the last of December, 1807 in consequence of taking a violent cold, I had been afflicted with the asthma, a disorder which I conceived to be hereditary, my father and grand father both having suffered greatly from it.—The disorder increased rapidly upon me In September 1807, a severe cold brought on a violent couch, and the disorder assuming an aspect more serious and alarming than at any former period, I was confined, and extremely debilitated and emaciated. Such was the irritability of my lungs, I was obliged to use the greatest caution in the act of respiration. After a free use of Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, for about two months, I was perfectly relieved from the dreadful cough which had afflicted me, and completely cured of every symptom of the Asthma. In short, blessed be God, I have continued in sound health ever since As these facts may be important to those unfortunate individuals who are suffering from the same disorder, I have been thus particular in their detail. And I do not hesitate to declare my conviction, both from my own experience, and from observing its effect on others, that Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, is an easy safe and effectual remedy for coughs and asthmas, and is the greatest antidote to all pulmonic complaints, that the world ever witnessed

JACOB W. BREWSTER.

Northampton (Mass.) Jan. 1809.

*** Certificates of the various and astonishing cures performed by this Medicine may be seen at the Drug Shop of Messrs. J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood Streets.

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable

POTASH,

delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Thomas and John Cromwell Pittsburgh.*

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent*,
for the Bridgeport Glass Company
August 6th, 1812.

JOHN TOWN,

COPPERSMITH,
Lately of Washington, Pennsylvania,

Wishes to inform the public, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and taken a house in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he has commenced the making of all kinds of

COPPER AND TIN WARES.

Those who may please to favor him with orders for Stills, or any work in his line of business, may depend on his best exertions to give satisfaction.

Prices are as reasonable as any in the place.

Wanted, two or three Apprentices to the above business: Lads from the country would be preferred.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1812. tf

PITTSBURGH SILVER PLATE
MANUFACTORY,

Third between Market and Wood streets near the Hay Scales.

HAZLETON, COLBY & CO.

Respectfully inform the public, that they have commenced the

SILVER PLATING BUSINESS

in this place, where they manufacture and intend to keep constantly for sale, all kinds of Saddlery, Coach and Harness Mounting, &c.

They also intend to manufacture and keep for sale Tinn'd Stirrups and Bridle Bitts.

From a perfect knowledge of their profession, and strict attention to business, they hope to merit a share of public patronage.

Orders from any parts of the U. States thankfully received and punctually attended to by Messrs. *Sutton & M'Nickle*, at their wholesale ware house, on the bank of the Monongahela, between Market and Wood streets, who are duly commissioned for the execution of all orders for any articles in the above line.

**One or two apprentices wanted to the above business.

Pittsburgh, January 14, 1813. 3m

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The Farm in the occupation of John Niblow, situated on the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of Big Beaver and Beaver town, is offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. This farm is improved contains by patent, 330 acres, the whole of it is first and second bottom, has a valuable Ferry opposite the point, and the title indisputable.

The whole of the tract, the one half, or the third, will be sold as may be required by the purchaser.

Enquire of JOHN NIBLOW, on the premises; or WM. WILKINS, Pittsburgh.

December 9, 1812. tf

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTORY.

TREVOR & ENCELL,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have lately established a

Flint Glass Manufactory,

on the south side of the Monongahela river, opposite Wood street, Pittsburg.

Orders, for any articles in their line, will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

N. B. A generous price given for Pot or Pearl Ash.

Pittsburgh, December 21, 1812.

A STRAY.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living on Montour's run, Moon township, Allegheny county, near Jeffery's Town, a Bay FILLY, rising two years old, no mark perceivable. The owner may have him again, by applying to

SAMSON WARDEN.

January 27, 1813.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
BOOKSELLERS, PITTSBURGH.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Sketches Historical and Descriptive of Louisiana—by Major Amos Stoddard.

Traits of Nature—by Miss Burney, a novel.

Calamities of Authors, including some Inquiries respecting their Moral and Literary Characters—by I. D'Israeli.

History of the Countess of C——, who was confined in a dungeon under ground, by her unrelenting husband, whom she saw but *once* during her imprisonment of *nine* years, in which course of time she frequently suffered the severity of extreme *hunger*, *thirst* and *cold*. But happily, a few days before the tyrant's death, he discovered the secret of her subterraneous abode to a friend; from which she was soon after released by her *parents*—from the French of Madame de Genlis.

Chesterfield, Traverstie, or School for Modern Manners; embellished with six caricatures, engraved from original drawings—by Rowlandson.

February 12, 1813.

A STRAY.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, on the head waters of Peter's creek, a bald faced sorrel *Horse*, about 15 hands high, 12 years old this spring, shod all round, a saddle mark on his back, the near hind foot white, no other mark perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

THOMAS BLACK.

February 13, 1813.

ORIGINAL, PATENT AND
FAMILY MEDICINES.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly *mild*, and the experience of thousands has proved, they may be used in every situation in life, without the least inconvenience.

SELECTED CASES OF CURES.

Messrs. Michael Lee &c.

Your Anti-bilious pills have had the desired effect in relieving me from headache, pains in the back, lassitude etc.—If you think proper, you are at liberty to use my name.

DANIEL CONN.
Airquith st.

Baltimore, June 26, 1810.

Messrs. Michael Lee &c.

I have taken but two doses of your anti-bilious pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, etc. which has troubled me for some time.

I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases.

G. C. COLLINS.

Baltimore, July 13. 1810.

LEE'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body.

Messrs. Michael Lee &c.

Observing that my son, 6 years of age, was troubled with difficulty in breathing (something frequently rising in his throat) restlessness at night, loss of flesh, etc. from these symptoms, I was confident he had worms; and having procured a box of Lee's worm destroying lozenges, the first dose expelled 23 large worms, which afforded him immediate relief. He now enjoys a good state of health, and I believe I can from experience say that Lee's lozenges are the most efficacious remedy for worms, now in use.

THOMAS PETERS.

Of the late firm of Peters and Johnston.

Baltimore, July 1, 1810.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs etc.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops.
Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without mercury.)
Lee's Gravel Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness etc.
Lee's Indian vegetable specific, for the venereal.
Lee's Persion Lotion for tetters and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and extract of Mustard for the Rheumatism, etc.
Lee's Eye water.
Lee's Tooth ache drops.
Lee's Damask lip salve.
Lee's Corn plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches.
Lee's Tooth powder.

The above celebrated medicines continue to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the proprietors, No. 98, Pitt street, Baltimore, and SUTTON AND M'NICKLE, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be made by the proprietors.

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the out side wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

☞ At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets, containing cases of cures whose length prevent their being herewith inserted

April 28, 1812. tf